

FORTY-FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

Authors: Banks, Richard C., Cicero, Carla, Dunn, Jon L., Kratter, Andrew W., Rasmussen, Pamela C., et al.

Source: The Auk, 121(3) : 985-995

Published By: American Ornithological Society

URL: [https://doi.org/10.1642/0004-8038\(2004\)121\[0985:FSTTAO\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1642/0004-8038(2004)121[0985:FSTTAO]2.0.CO;2)

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

FORTY-FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

RICHARD C. BANKS,^{1,9,10} CARLA CICERO,² JON L. DUNN,³ ANDREW W. KRATTER,⁴
PAMELA C. RASMUSSEN,⁵ J. V. REMSEN, JR.,⁶ JAMES D. RISING,⁷
AND DOUGLAS F. STOTZ⁸

¹U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013-7012, USA;

²Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720-3160, USA;

³RR2, Box 52R, Bishop, California 93514, USA;

⁴Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;

⁵Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1045, USA;

⁶Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;

⁷Department of Zoology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 3G5, Canada; and

⁸Environmental and Conservation Programs, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496, USA

This is the fourth Supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2003. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000) but is now publishing Supplements annually so that changes accepted by the Committee may be publicized more quickly. Changes in this Supplement fall into the following categories: (1) two species are added to the list because of splitting of species previously on the list (*Branta hutchinsii*, *Geotrygon leucometopia*); (2) five species are added to the list or are moved from the Appendix to the main list because of new distributional information (*Pterodroma macroptera*, *Charadrius leschenaultii*, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, *Sylvia curruca*, *Muscicapa striata*); (3) two species replace others currently on the list because of splitting from extralimital forms (*Myrmotherula ignota*, *Motacilla tschutschensis*); (4) seven English names are changed without change in the scientific name (Lesser Sand-Plover, Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Gray-fronted Quail-Dove, Gray Nightjar, Yucatan Woodpecker, Dark-sided Flycatcher, Gray-streaked Flycatcher); (5) two

species are added to Part 1 of the Appendix (*Luscinia sibilans*, *Monticola solitarius*); and (6) spelling changes are made in the endings of 28 species names to bring them into conformity with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (see David and Gosselin 2002b). In addition, several minor changes are made to correct citations of generic names or other errors. Most changes of English names are for Old World species that are vagrant or accidental in our area and for which the names we have been using differ from English names generally used in regional works covering those species' normal ranges (e.g., Brazil 1991, Inskipp et al. 1996, King 1997, Kennedy et al. 2000). One change (Gray-fronted Quail-Dove) is necessitated by the splitting of a species, and the other (Yucatan Woodpecker) is made to conform to usage by most authors in North America. The changes in spelling of the specific names reflect new determination of the gender of generic names (David and Gosselin 2002b) and are to cause gender agreement of specific with generic names; some affect names of extralimital species mentioned only in Notes for species on our list.

The additions to the main list bring the number of species recognized as occurring in the *Check-list* area (main list) to 2,038. Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of the Supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with Supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area may be accessed at <http://www.AOU.org/auo/birdlist.html>.

⁹Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

¹⁰E-mail: banks.rc@nrmnh.si.edu or richard_banks@usgs.gov

from the *Check-list* area, change 2,031 (from 44th Supplement) to 2,038. In the list, insert the following species in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Pterodroma macroptera Great-winged Petrel. (A)
Branta hutchinsii Cackling Goose.
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand-Plover. (A)
Geotrygon leucometopia White-fronted Quail-Dove.
Myrmotherula ignota Moustached Antwren.
Phylloscopus trochilus Willow Warbler. (A)
Sylvia curruca Lesser Whitethroat. (A)
Muscicapa striata Spotted Flycatcher. (A)
Motacilla tschutschensis Eastern Yellow Wagtail.

Remove the following names:
Myrmotherula brachyura Pygmy Antwren.
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail.

Change the following English names:
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand-Plover.
Eurynorhynchus pygmeus Spoon-billed Sandpiper.
Geotrygon caniceps Gray-fronted Quail-Dove.
Caprimulgus indicus Gray Nightjar.
Melanerpes pygmaeus Yucatan Woodpecker.
Muscicapa sibirica Dark-sided Flycatcher.
Muscicapa griseisticta Gray-streaked Flycatcher.

Make the following spelling changes:
Butorides striatus to *Butorides striata*
Leucopternis plumbea to *Leucopternis plumbeus*
Leucopternis semiplumbea to *Leucopternis semiplumbeus*
Lagopus mutus to *Lagopus muta*
Lagopus leucurus to *Lagopus leucura*
Actitis macularia to *Actitis macularius*
Ara severa to *Ara severus*
Ara ambigua to *Ara ambiguus*
Touit dilectissima to *Touit dilectissimus*
Siphonorhis americanus to *Siphonorhis americana*
Glaucis aenea to *Glaucis aeneus*
Glaucis hirsuta to *Glaucis hirsutus*
Lophornis brachylopha to *Lophornis brachylophus*
Lampornis calolaema to *Lampornis calolaemus*
Ceryle torquata to *Ceryle torquatus*
Philydor fuscipennis to *Philydor fuscipenne*
Philydor rufus to *Philydor rufum*
Machetornis rixosus to *Machetornis rixosa*
Conopias albivittata to *Conopias albivittatus*
Schiffornis turdinus to *Schiffornis turdina*
Procnias tricarunculata to *Procnias tricarunculatus*
Delichon urbica to *Delichon urbicum*
Saxicola torquata to *Saxicola torquatus*
Helmitheros vermivorus to *Helmitheros vermivorum*
Tiaris canora to *Tiaris canorus*
Tiaris olivacea to *Tiaris olivaceus*
Melozona biarcuatum to *Melozona biarcuata*
Dives atrovioacea to *Dives atroviolaceus*

Rearrange the sequence of species of *Branta* as follows:

Branta bernicla
Branta leucopsis
Branta hutchinsii
Branta canadensis
Branta sandvicensis

Make the following changes in annotations to species in the list:

Add (N) after *Pterodroma phaeopygia* Galapagos Petrel, which was changed from Dark-rumped Petrel in the 43rd Supplement (Banks et al. 2002:898); Remove (H) from *Bulweria bulwerii*, now known also from North Carolina (Banks et al. 2002:898);

Add (H, A) after *Milvus migrans* Black Kite, which was added to the list in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000:849);

For *Gracula religiosa*, change (H, I) to (I);

Add (A) after *Emberiza elegans* Yellow-throated Bunting, which was added to the list in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000:853).

p. 13. *Pterodroma macroptera* is added to the list, and to the list of birds known to occur in the United States, on the basis of a documented record from California. Before the account for *Pterodroma neglecta*, insert:

Pterodroma macroptera (Smith). Great-winged Petrel.

Procellaria macroptera A. Smith, 1840, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 52. (Cape seas.)

Habitat.—Pelagic waters; nests on islands in burrows, scrapes, or crevices of rocks, under vegetation.

Distribution.—Breeds on islands in the southern Atlantic and Indian, and southwestern Pacific, oceans on Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Prince Edward Islands, Crozet Islands, and Kerguelen Islands, islets off the south coast of western Australia, and on offshore islets and headlands of North Island, New Zealand.

Ranges at sea in southeastern Atlantic and southern Indian, and southwestern Pacific, oceans between about 25° and 50° S. Casual to southwestern Atlantic off Cape Horn.

Accidental off central California (videotaped and photographed at Cordell Bank, off Marin County, 21 July and 24 August, 1996 [NAS Field Notes 51: 114, 1997; Rottenborn and Morlan 2000]; another photographed at Monterey Bay, 18 October 1998 [North Amer. Birds 53(1): 99, cover, 1999; Rogers and Jaramillo 2002]).

Notes.—Both California birds showed features consistent with *P. m. gouldi*, the subspecies that breeds in New Zealand.

p. 13. In the account for *Pterodroma neglecta*, after the

citation of the Hawaiian Islands record in the second paragraph, remove "and Pennsylvania (Heintzelman 1961, now considered definite as to species identification)." Add to the Notes: Identification of a bird photographed and filmed on Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania, 3 October 1959 (Heintzelman 1961) is no longer considered definitive after further consideration (Hess 1997).

p. 32. In the citation for *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*, change M. Brandt to J. F. Brandt, following Dickinson (2003).

p. 44. Throughout the account for *Bubulcus ibis*, change *coromanda* to *coromandus*.

p. 45. Change *Butorides striatus* to *Butorides striata* (in both heading and Notes); the generic name is feminine (fide David and Gosselin 2002b).

p. 58. In the heading and citation for *Chen canagica*, change the spelling of the author's name to Sewastianoff. Change the type locality of that species to: (l'Isle Canaga ou Kyktak = Kodiak Island, Alaska, [Gibson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 115: 706–707, 2002]).

pp. 59–60. Several genetic studies of geese, including recent work with mitochondrial DNA (van Wagner and Baker 1986, Shields and Wilson 1987, Quinn et al. 1991, Paxinos et al. 2002, Scribner et al. 2003) have verified previous suggestions based on differences in voice, nesting habits, habitat, and timing of migration, as well as in color and size (e.g. Brooks 1914, Aldrich 1946, Hellmayr and Conover 1948), that the forms treated as the single species *Branta canadensis* by all previous AOU Check-lists and most other works actually constitute at least two species, and further that each of the two species may be more closely related to another member of the genus than to each other. Thus, we divide *B. canadensis* by recognizing a set of smaller-bodied forms as the species *B. hutchinsii*, and rearrange our representatives of the genus in the sequence *bernicla*, *leucopsis*, *hutchinsii*, *canadensis*, *sandvicensis*. Additional analysis may result in further splitting.

Move the accounts for *Branta bernicla* and *B. leucopsis* to a position directly below the heading and citations for the genus *Branta*.

Under *Branta leucopsis* add the following:

Notes.—A study of mitochondrial DNA (Paxinos et al. 2002) has shown this species to be closely related to the group of small-bodied forms previously treated as subspecies of *B. canadensis* and here recognized as *B. hutchinsii*.

Following the account for *Branta leucopsis*, insert the following new account:

Branta hutchinsii (Richardson). Cackling Goose.

Anser Hutchinsii Richardson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana 2, p. 470. (Melville Peninsula [Canada].)

Habitat.—Near water on tundra; winters on inland lakes and marshes.

Distribution.—Breeds locally on the Aleutian Islands (where much reduced in 20th century with remnant populations on Buldir and Chagulak, at end of century populations restored on most of Near Islands and Amchitka), Semidi Islands (off Alaska Peninsula), formerly Bering Island and Kuriles; western and northern Alaska east to northern Yukon and Mackenzie Delta, south to Bristol Bay, the Alaska Peninsula, and central Yukon; and near the Arctic coast of Northwest Territories and Nunavut from Queen Maud Gulf east to Melville Peninsula, Southampton Island, and western Baffin Island.

Winters from British Columbia south to California, east to northern Mexico and western Louisiana. Formerly wintered in Japan.

Casual or accidental in Hawaii and east to the Florida panhandle, and the Atlantic coast of the United States from Maine to South Carolina.

Notes.—Formerly treated as part of *B. canadensis* but separated on the basis of studies listed in Notes under that species. The distribution of this small-bodied form includes that of the subspecies *B. c. hutchinsii*, *asiatica*, *leucopareia*, *taverneri*, and *minima* as recognized by Delacour (1956).

Under the heading and citation for *Branta canadensis* (Linnaeus). Canada Goose, substitute the following text:

Habitat.—Near water, from temperate regions to tundra; winters from tidewater to inland lakes and marshes, increasingly in urban areas with expanses of grass such as lawns and golf courses.

Distribution.—Breeds from central and southeastern Alaska east across northern Canada and southern Victoria Island to western Melville Peninsula, north-eastern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and southern Baffin Island (recently naturally established in western Greenland) south to southwestern British Columbia, northeastern California, northern Utah, south-central Wyoming, South Dakota, Kansas, northern Arkansas, western Kentucky, southern Ohio, Pennsylvania, northern Virginia, and Maryland. Breeding populations in the southern prairie states were extirpated, but many have become reestablished. Birds in eastern states south of Great Lakes and Massachusetts result from relatively recent natural southward extension of breeding range and to a great extent from introductions. Feral populations resulting from introductions may occur almost anywhere in the United States.

Winters from the southern part of the breeding range through most of United States and into northern Mexico.

Introduced and established in Great Britain, Iceland, southern Scandinavia, and New Zealand.

Accidental in Hawaii, Greater Antilles, and the Bahamas.

Notes.—Formerly included populations now separated as *B. hutchinsii* on the basis of genetic studies of geese, including recent work with mitochondrial DNA (van Wagner and Baker 1986, Shields and Wilson 1987, Quinn et al. 1991, Paxinos et al. 2002, Scribner et al. 2003) that confirm earlier suggestions (e.g., Brooks 1914, Aldrich 1946, Hellmayr and Conover 1948) that more than a single species is involved. The distribution of this large-bodied form includes that of the subspecies *B. c. canadensis*, *interior*, *maxima*, *moffitti*, *parvoipes*, *fulva*, and *occidentalis* as recognized by Delacour (1956).

p. 96. Change *Leucopternis plumbea* to *Leucopternis plumbeus* in both heading and Notes to agree with the masculine gender of the generic name (fide David and Gosselin 2002b). In the Notes, also change *schistacea* to *schistaceus*.

Change *Leucopternis semiplumbea* to *Leucopternis semiplumbeus*.

In the Notes for *Leucopternis albicollis*, change *polionota* to *polionotus*.

p. 119–120. In the account for *Lagopus lagopus*, change *scoticus* to *scotica*.

p. 120. Change *Lagopus mutus* to *Lagopus muta*. Change *Lagopus leucurus* to *Lagopus leucura*.

p. 123. In Notes for *Numida meleagris*, change *galeata* to *galeatus* and *mitrata* to *mitratus*.

p. 145. Change the English name of *Charadrius mongolus* from Mongolian Plover to Lesser Sand-Plover to agree with general use in modern Old World literature. Add to the account: **Notes.**—Formerly known as Mongolian Plover.

p. 145. *Charadrius leschenaultii* is added to the list (and to the list of species known to occur in the U.S.) on the basis of a documented record from California. After the account for *Charadrius mongolus*, insert:

Charadrius leschenaultii Lesson. Greater Sand-Plover.

Charadrius leschenaultii Lesson, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat., éd. Levrault, 42, p. 36. (Pondicherry, India.)

Habitat.—Breeds mainly in bare or sparsely vegetated areas, normally near water in desert and

semi-desert situations. *Winters* near coasts on sandy beaches and mudflats.

Distribution.—Breeds from central Turkey and northern Jordan eastward locally through Kazakhstan to southeast of Lake Baikal in Siberia, southern Mongolia, and north-central China, and south to Afghanistan; probably also in northwestern India, where present in summer. Nested formerly in Armenia and suspected of nesting in Syria and Iran.

Winters to coasts of southern and eastern Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and Persian Gulf region, the Indian Subcontinent, southeast Asia, Taiwan, the Philippines, Micronesia, northern Melanesia, New Guinea, and Australia; also on islands in the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal, rarely or uncommonly to New Zealand, southeastern China, and southern Japan.

Migrates from interior breeding grounds to coastal wintering areas.

Casual in Scandinavia, the United Kingdom, Europe, northwestern and western Africa, and Kerguelen Islands.

Accidental in central coastal California (one photographed and measured at Bolinas Lagoon, Marin County, 29 January–8 April 2001; Abbott et al. 2001).

p. 158. Change *Actitis macularia* to *Actitis macularius* in the account for this species, and in the Notes for *A. hypoleucos* on p. 157.

p. 174. Change the English name of *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus* from Spoonbill Sandpiper to Spoon-billed Sandpiper to agree with general use in modern Old World literature. Add to the account: **Notes.**—Formerly known as Spoonbill Sandpiper.

p. 212. In the citation for the genus *Brachyramphus*, change M. Brandt to J. F. Brandt (following Dickinson 2003:155, footnote).

p. 213. In the citation for the genus *Synthliboramphus*, change M. Brandt to J. F. Brandt.

p. 214. In the citation for the genus *Ptychoramphus*, change M. Brandt to J. F. Brandt.

p. 231. We follow Garrido et al. (2002) in separating Hispaniolan and Cuban populations currently grouped as *Geotrygon caniceps*, on the basis of originally recognized morphological differences.

Change the English name for *Geotrygon caniceps* to Gray-fronted Quail-Dove. Substitute the following account for that species:

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest.

Distribution.—Resident in the lowlands of Cuba, to middle elevations (see Garrido and Kirkconnell 2000).

Notes.—Formerly included *G. leucometopia* of Hispaniola, now separated on the basis of differences

in mensural characters, plumage, and habitat preference (Garrido et al. 2002). Formerly known as Gray-headed Quail-Dove, a name now available for the two forms if recombined. The mention of Moustached Quail-Dove (AOU 1998) as a name for this species is in error.

Following the revised account for *G. caniceps*, insert the following new account:

Geotrygon leucometopia (Chapman). White-fronted Quail-Dove.

Oreopelia leucometopius [sic] Chapman, 1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 37: 327. (Loma Tina, Province of Azua, Dominican Republic.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest with dense undergrowth (745–1,685 m).

Distribution.—Resident on Hispaniola in the mountains of the Dominican Republic; not known from Haiti (but see Keith et al. 2003).

Notes.—Formerly combined with *G. caniceps*, but separated on the basis of differences in mensural characters, plumage, and habitat preference (Garrido et al. 2002) mentioned in the original description. No reasons were given for treatment as conspecific with *G. caniceps* by Peters (1937). For the spelling of the specific name, see David and Gosselin (2002b).

p. 235. In Notes under *Aratinga finschi*, change *leucophthalmus* to *leucophthalma*.

p. 236. Change *Ara severa* to *Ara severus*. In text for *Ara militaris*, change *ambigua* to *ambiguus*.

p. 237. Change *Ara ambigua* to *Ara ambiguus*.

p. 240. Change *Touit dilectissima* to *Touit dilectissimus*. Make this change also in the Notes under *T. costaricensis*, above.

p. 248. In the account for *Coccyzus melacoryphus*, replace the last sentence of the Notes with: A specimen record with little data, obtained from a wild bird rehabilitation center in southern Texas (Weslaco), is of uncertain origin (Robbins et al. 2003).

p. 269. Change *Siphonorhis americanus* to *Siphonorhis americana* in the heading and Notes. Make this change also in the Notes under *S. brewsteri*, below.

p. 273. Change the English name of *Caprimulgus indicus* from Jungle Nightjar to Gray Nightjar to agree with general use in modern Old World literature. Change Notes to: Also known as Jungle Nightjar.

p. 280. Under *Apus pacificus*, change Notes to: Also

known as Pacific Swift or White-rumped Swift, the latter name now generally restricted to the African species *A. cafer* (Lichtenstein, 1823).

p. 282. Change *Glaucis aenea* to *Glaucis aeneus*. Change *Glaucis hirsuta* to *Glaucis hirsutus*. Make these changes also in the Notes for these species.

p. 290. Change *Lophornis brachylopha* to *Lophornis brachylophus* in both heading and Notes.

p. 304. Change *Lampornis calolaema* to *Lampornis calolaemus*.

p. 305. In Notes under *Lampornis castaneiventris*, change *L. calolaema* to *L. calolaemus*.

p. 306. In Notes under *Heliothryx barroti*, change *H. aurita* to *H. auritus*.

p. 322. In the citation for the subgenus *Megaceryle*, change the statement of the type species from "*Alcedo guttata* Vigors = *Ceryle guttulata* Stejneger" to "*Alcedo guttata* Vigors = *Ceryle lugubris* Temminck."

Insert the following after the citations for the subgenus *Megaceryle*: **Notes.**—The subgenus *Megaceryle* is often (e.g., Fry 1980, Fry and Fry 1992, Woodall 2001) considered to be a distinct genus. The gender of the generic name *Ceryle* is masculine, whereas the gender of *Megaceryle* is feminine (David and Gosselin 2002b). Adjectival species names must agree in gender with the generic name. Thus, if *Megaceryle* is recognized as a distinct genus, adjectival specific names must have a feminine ending (e.g., *torquata*) but if it is considered a subgenus of *Ceryle*, as herein following Peters (1945) and Fry (1978), the adjectival species names must have masculine endings (e.g., *torquatus*).

p. 323. Change *Ceryle torquata* to *Ceryle torquatus*.

p. 335. Change the English name of *Melanerpes pygmaeus* from Red-vented Woodpecker to Yucatan Woodpecker to agree with general use in other references (e.g., Sibley and Monroe 1990, Howell and Webb 1995, Winkler et al. 1995). Change the Notes to read: Formerly known as Red-vented Woodpecker. *Melanerpes pygmaeus* and *M. rubricapillus* were considered conspecific by Short (1982). They are treated as a superspecies by Sibley and Monroe (1990). See comments under *M. radiolatus*.

p. 351. Change *Philydor fuscipennis* to *Philydor fuscipenne*. Make that change also in the text of the account, and change *erythronotus* to *erythronotum* and *erythrocerus* to *erythrocerum* in the Distribution and Notes.

p. 352. Change *Philydor rufus* to *Philydor rufum*.

p. 364. Reanalysis of relationships of forms in the Pygmy Antwren complex (Isler and Isler 2003) has shown that the *Myrmotherula ignota* group in Panama and Colombia is conspecific with *M. obscura* rather than being closely related to *M. brachyura*; see the Notes under the latter in the seventh edition. Further, the name *ignota* Griscom, 1929 has priority over *obscura* Zimmer, 1932, and is the proper name of the species that occurs in the Check-list area. Therefore, replace the account for *Myrmotherula brachyura* with the following account for *M. ignota*.

Myrmotherula ignota Griscom. Moustached Antwren.

Myrmotherula brachyura ignota Griscom, 1929, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 69:167. (Jusuito, eastern Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in central and eastern Panama south through western Colombia to northwestern Ecuador, and east of the Andes in southwestern Colombia, northeastern Peru, and northwestern Brazil.

Notes.—Isler and Isler (2003) demonstrated, on the basis of plumage and vocal characters, that the trans-Andean form *M. ignota* is distinct from *M. brachyura* (Hermann, 1783) [Pygmy Antwren], of which it has usually been considered a subspecies, and should be considered conspecific with *M. obscura* Zimmer, 1932 from upper Amazonia. This relationship was previously suggested by Hilty and Brown (1986) and Ridgely and Greenfield (2001a), who used the name Griscom's Antwren.

p. 368. In Notes of *Hylophylax naevioides*, change *H. naevia* to *H. naevius*.

p. 393. Acceptance of a Florida record of *Contopus caribaeus* adds this species to the list of those known to occur in the United States. At the end of the Distribution statement for that species, insert the following new paragraph:

Accidental in southern Florida (one photographed and videotaped near Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, 11 March–4 April 1995; [NAS Field Notes 49:242, 1995] and one seen on Key Largo, Monroe County, 16 February 2001).

Add to Notes under this species: Also known as Crescent-eyed Pewee (Raffaele et al. 1998).

p. 401. Change *Machetornis rixosus* to *Machetornis rixosa*.

p. 409. Change *Conopias albivittata* to *Conopias albivittatus* in the heading and text of the account. Also change *C. parva* to *C. parvus* in the same account.

p. 416. Change *Schiffornis turdinus* to *Schiffornis turdina* in both heading and text.

p. 423. Change *Procnias tricarunculata* to *Procnias tricarunculatus*.

p. 424. The account for *Manacus aurantiacus* mistakenly incorporates *M. vitellinus viridiventris* into that species. It is a weakly differentiated population allied with *M. vitellinus* (Haffer 1975). Correct the statement of Distribution by removing “[aurantiacus group]” and all mention of the *viridiventris* group. Delete the first sentence of Notes.

Change the Distribution of *M. vitellinus* to include the range of *viridiventris* by replacing “in northwestern Colombia” with “in western and northern Colombia.” The previous citation of northwestern Ecuador in the range of *viridiventris* is in error (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001b).

p. 463. Change *Delichon urbica* to *Delichon urbicum*.

p. 490. *Phylloscopus trochilus* is moved from the Appendix to the main list because of a well-documented record from Alaska. It is also added to the list of species that occur in the United States. Before the account for *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*, insert:

Phylloscopus trochilus (Linnaeus). Willow Warbler.

Motacilla trochilus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 188. (Europa; restricted to England south of the Thames by Clancey, 1950, Brit. Birds 43:189.)

Habitat.—Scrub and woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the United Kingdom and Scandinavia across the Palearctic to the Anadyr River basin in eastern Siberia (Russia) south to northern Spain, southern France, Switzerland, northern Slovenia, northern Croatia, Hungary, Romania, central Ukraine, and northern Kazakhstan.

Winters in central and southern Africa from 11° to 12° N in western Africa to 1° to 2° N in eastern Africa; a few also to western and central Ethiopia and south-east Somalia, casually north to Europe where most recorded from the Mediterranean region, but recorded north to Great Britain.

Migrates through northern Africa, the Mediterranean region, southern Europe, the Balkans, and the Middle East. Eastern populations migrate north of the deserts of central Asia. Regular migrant on Madeira and on the Canary Islands, rarely to the Faeroes and to Iceland, and casually to the Cape Verde Islands, Bioko, Saõ Tomé, and the islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Accidental in Japan and Kamchatka. Erroneously and dubiously reported from India.

Accidental in Greenland (specimen from Hold with Hope, Myggbukta, 18 September 1937 [Bird and Bird 1941]) and in western Alaska (at least one photographed at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 25–30 August 2002 [Lehman 2003]).

Notes.—The Greenland specimen was identified as the subspecies *P. t. acredula* and was treated as such by AOU (1957); it has since been assigned to the nominate race, *P. t. trochilus* (Williamson 1976). A specimen taken at Barrow, Alaska, on 15 June 1952 and identified as this species (Pitelka 1974) proved upon reexamination to be an example of *P. borealis* (Roberson and Pitelka 1983).

p. 491. *Sylvia curruca* is added to the list (and to the list of birds known to occur in the United States) on the basis of a well-documented record from Alaska. After the account for *Phylloscopus borealis*, insert:

Genus *Sylvia* Scopoli

Sylvia Scopoli, 1769, Annus I Hist. Nat., p. 154. Type, by subsequent designation (Bonaparte 1828), *Motacilla atricapilla* Linnaeus.

Sylvia curruca (Linnaeus). Lesser Whitethroat.

Motacilla Curruca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 184. (Europa; restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1909, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 588.)

Habitat.—Breeds in semi-open country; thorn bushes often favored for nests. Winters in arid sites, from thorny bushes along wadis to scrub jungle.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*curruca* group] from Great Britain and Scandinavia east across the Palearctic to eastern Siberia (to about the Lena River) and south to central France, northern Italy, Greece, Turkey, northern Israel, northern Iraq, northwest Iran, northwest Kazakhstan, northwest Uzbekistan, and northern China; [*minula* group] from Kazakhstan and eastern Iran to western China (western Xinjiang); [*althaea* group] from north central Iran, central Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and extreme northwest China south to southeast Iran, Pakistan, and northwestern India; and [*margelanica* group] in north central China (eastern Xinjiang to Ningxia).

Winters [*curruca* group] mainly from central and northeastern Africa to southeastern Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, northern India, and southern Nepal; [*minula* group] from southern Pakistan to northwestern India and perhaps Iran; [*althaea* group] in hills of peninsular India and Sri Lanka; and [*margelanica* group] from Iran possibly to northwestern India.

Casual [*curruca* group] to Iceland and northwestern Africa, Madeira, and Thailand; [group unspecified] to Korea and Japan.

Accidental [group not certain] in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 8–9 September 2002; Lehman 2003).

Notes.—Groups: *S. curruca* [Lesser Whitethroat], *S. minula* (Hume, 1873) [Desert Whitethroat], *S. althaea* (Hume, 1878) [Hume's Whitethroat], and *S. margelanica* (Stolzmann, 1898) [Margelanic Whitethroat]. Treatments of this strongly polytypic species vary from two subspecies groups (Cramp 1992) to as many as three (King 1997) or even four allospecies (Shirihai et al. 2001). Although there are vocal differences between at least some of the groups, critical behavioral studies, especially where the groups overlap, are insufficient; further studies are needed (Shirihai et al. 2001).

p. 495. Change the English name of *Muscicapa sibirica* from Siberian Flycatcher to Dark-sided Flycatcher to agree with general use in modern Old World literature. Add to Notes: Formerly known as Siberian Flycatcher.

p. 495. Change the English name of *Muscicapa griseisticta* from Gray-spotted Flycatcher to Gray-streaked Flycatcher to agree with general use in modern Old World literature. Add to account: **Notes.**—Formerly known as Gray-spotted Flycatcher.

p. 495. *Muscicapa striata* is added to the list (and to the list of birds known to occur in the United States) on the basis of a well-documented record from Alaska. After the account for *Muscicapa dauurica*, insert the following new account:

Muscicapa striata (Pallas). Spotted Flycatcher.

Motacilla striata Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Raisonné Coll. Oiseaux, Adumbr., p. 3. (Holland.)

Habitat.—Various types of open woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the United Kingdom and Scandinavia east across Siberia to about Lake Baikal and south to northwestern Africa, southern Italy, Greece, northern Turkey, central Israel, northwestern Jordan, Iran, Afghanistan, western and northern Pakistan, and extreme northwestern China (Xinjiang).

Winters in sub-Saharan Africa, from about 10° N south through the remainder of the continent, mostly south of the Equator; casual north to Egypt and to the Persian Gulf countries.

Migrates regularly through central and northern Africa and the Mediterranean region, the Middle East, western and (in fall) central Pakistan to northwestern India.

Casual to Spitsbergen, Iceland, the Faeroes, Madeira, and the Cape Verde and Guinea islands.

Accidental in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 14 September 2002; Lehman 2003).

p. 498. Change *Saxicola torquata* to *Saxicola torquatus*. Make this change also in the text, and change *S. maura* to *S. maurus*.

p. 525. Several recent genetic studies (Voelker 2002, Alström et al. 2003, Pavlova et al. 2003) indicate that *Motacilla flava* encompasses two or more species, of which only one occurs in our area. Therefore, we separate *M. tschutschensis* from others in the *M. flava* complex. Substitute the following account for that of *M. flava*:

Motacilla tschutschensis Gmelin. Eastern Yellow Wagtail.

Motacilla tschutschensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1, p. 962. (Coast of Chukotski Peninsula.)

Habitat.—Breeds in tundra with thickets of dwarf willow or birch; in Eurasia, also wet meadows, moorlands, edges of wetlands, and coastal scrub; in winter, cultivated fields, moist grassy fields, and mudflats. Habitat of *M. tschutschensis* in Old World not distinguished here from that of races of *M. flava*.

Distribution.—Breeds in North America in northern and western Alaska (south to St. Lawrence and Nunivak islands, and on the mainland to the Nushagak River) and extreme northwestern Canada (east to the Mackenzie River delta); and in the Palearctic from the Zaysan Depression, eastern Kazakhstan, central Siberia, and north-eastern Mongolia east to the Russian Far East, including northern Kamchatka.

Winters in the Old World from south-eastern Asia and the Philippines to the Greater Sundas and northern Australia. Also reported in the Andaman Islands and southern India, where status requires clarification.

Migrates regularly through coastal western Alaska and the western Aleutians, the Pribilof Islands, and in the Old World through eastern Asia from Japan to Taiwan; range of migrants elsewhere uncertain due to confusion with forms of *M. flava*.

Casual in central and southern coastal Alaska, central Yukon, British Columbia, western Washington, and California; sight reports (tentatively referred to this species) from Oregon, Nevada, Alabama, and Baja California (audiotaped).

Notes.—Formerly treated as a race of *Motacilla flava* Linnaeus, 1758 [Yellow Wagtail], but multiple independent genetic analyses show paraphyly and strong genetic differentiation between the *flava* group and *tschutschensis*, which are not sister taxa (Voelker 2002, Alström et al. 2003, Pavlova et al. 2003). These studies do not unequivocally demonstrate which, if any, other taxa should be considered conspecific with *tschutschensis*; *taivana* and *macronyx* together may form a third species. Pending further data, the present account includes only *tschutschensis* and *simillima*

plus the following taxa recognized by some authors, *plexa*, *angarensis*, and *zaissanensis*; inclusion of *plexa* with *tschutschensis* is controversial, but does not affect range statement here. Sometimes called Alaska Yellow-Wagtail or Eastern Yellow-Wagtail, but given the non-monophyly of *Motacilla flava sensu lato*, we avoid hyphenation of the modifier “Yellow” as a group name.

p. 553. Change *Helmitheros vermivorus* to *Helmitheros vermivorum*.

p. 594. Change *Tiaris canora* to *Tiaris canorus*.

p. 595. Change *Tiaris olivacea* to *Tiaris olivaceus*.

p. 603. In the Notes under *Melospiza kieneri*, change *M. biarcuatum* to *M. biarcuata*.

p. 604. Change *Melospiza biarcuatum* to *Melospiza biarcuata* in both heading and text.

p. 644. Change *Dives atrovioleacea* to *Dives atrovioleaceus*.

p. 696. Delete the account for *Phylloscopus trochilus*, moved to the main list.

p. 696. Before the account for *Copsychus saularis*, insert:

Luscinia sibilans (Swinhoe). Rufous-tailed Robin.

Larvivora sibilans Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 292. (Macao, south-eastern China.)

Identification of an individual believed to be of this Asian species photographed on Attu Island, western Aleutians, Alaska, on 4 June 2000 (North Amer. Birds 54:317, 2000), is not definitive (Gibson et al. 2003, Robbins et al. 2003).

p. 697, after the account for *Saxicola rubetra*, insert:

Monticola solitarius (Linnaeus). Blue Rock Thrush.

Turdus solitarius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 170. (Oriente = Italy; see Hartert, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 674, 1910.)

An adult male of this Eurasian species was photographed at Goldpan Provincial Park, about 6.5 miles west of Spences Bridge, in south-central British Columbia (McDonald 1997). Photos clearly show it to be of the east Asian race, *M. s. philippensis*. Although the identification is not questioned, the origin has been (Robbins et al. 2003). The location is along the Trans-Canada Highway.

p. 700. Change *Ara erythrocephala* to *Ara erythrocephalus* and *Ara erythrura* to *Ara erythrurus*.

Branta canadensis
Branta sandvicensis

pp. 705–730. In the list of French Names of North American Birds, insert the following species in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Pterodroma macroptera Pétrel noir
Branta hutchinsii Bernache de Hutchins
Charadrius leschenaultii Pluvier de Leschenault
Geotrygon leucometopia Colombe d'Hispaniola
Myrmotherula ignota Myrmidon de Griscom
Phylloscopus trochilus Pouillot fitis
Sylvia curruca Fauvette babillarde
Muscicapa striata Gobemouche gris
Motacilla tschutschensis Bergeronnette de Bérिंगie
Luscinia sibilans Rossignol siffleur
Monticola solitarius Monticole bleu

Remove the following names:

Myrmotherula brachyura
Motacilla flava

Make the following spelling changes:

Butorides striatus to *Butorides striata*
Leucopternis plumbea to *Leucopternis plumbeus*
Leucopternis semiplumbea to *Leucopternis semiplumbeus*
Lagopus mutus to *Lagopus muta*
Lagopus leucurus to *Lagopus leucura*
Actitis macularia to *Actitis macularius*
Ara severa to *Ara severus*
Ara ambigua to *Ara ambiguus*
Touit dilectissima to *Touit dilectissimus*
Siphonorhis americanus to *Siphonorhis americana*
Glaucis aenea to *Glaucis aeneus*
Glaucis hirsuta to *Glaucis hirsutus*
Lophornis brachylopha to *Lophornis brachylophus*
Lampornis calolaema to *Lampornis calolaemus*
Ceryle torquata to *Ceryle torquatus*
Philydor fuscipennis to *Philydor fuscipenne*
Philydor rufus to *Philydor rufum*
Machetornis rixosus to *Machetornis rixosa*
Conopias albobittatus to *Conopias albobittatus*
Schiffornis turdinus to *Schiffornis turdina*
Procnias tricarunculata to *Procnias tricarunculatus*
Delichon urbica to *Delichon urbicum*
Saxicola torquata to *Saxicola torquatus*
Helmitheros vermivorus to *Helmitheros vermivorum*
Tiaris canora to *Tiaris canorus*
Tiaris olivacea to *Tiaris olivaceus*
Melospiza biarcuata to *Melospiza biarcuata*
Dives atrovioleacea to *Dives atrovioleaceus*
Ara erythrocephala to *Ara erythrocephalus*
Ara erythrura to *Ara erythrurus*.

Rearrange the sequence of species of *Branta* as follows:

Branta bernicla
Branta leucopsis
Branta hutchinsii

p. 739. The citation to a paper by David and Gosselin 2002 added by the 44th Supplement should be changed to 2002a.

Taxonomic proposals considered since 1 January 2003 but not yet accepted by the Committee include: separation of the genus *Basilinna* from *Hylocharis*; separation of the genus *Polyerata* from *Amazilia*; merger of *Amazilia decora* into *A. amabilis*; split of *Caprimulgus indicus* into two species; division of *Aulacorhynchus prasinus* into four species; split of the genus *Dryobates* from *Picoides*; separation of *Hylocistis virgatus* from *H. subulatus*; merger of New World species of *Pica* into an enlarged *Pica pica*; merger of *Catharus bicknelli* with *C. minimus*; division of *Dendroica petechia* into two or more species; division of *Geothlypis aequinoctialis* into four species; division of *Ammodramus maritimus* into two or four species; division of *Passerella iliaca* into up to four species; and separation of *Icterus fuertesi* from *I. spurius*.

Moving *Mesophoyx intermedia* from the appendix to the main list on the basis of a report from Midway Island (North Amer. Birds 53:441–443, 1999) was rejected because published and archival photographs probably pertain to the Asian/Australasian subspecies of the Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis coromandus*). The transfer of *Tadorna ferruginea* to the main list from the Appendix was rejected because of uncertainty that the birds seen on Southampton Island, Nunavut (Allard et al. 2001) were natural vagrants rather than escapes. We are aware of other distributional reports that might add species to our list but have not yet had the opportunity to evaluate them fully.

We considered but rejected suggestions to change the English name of *Riparia riparia* from Bank Swallow to Sand Martin, and to change English names of species of *Myioborus* from Redstart to Whitestart.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Michel Gosselin serves as the Committee's authority for French names, and Normand David serves as the authority for classical languages, especially relative to scientific names. P. Alström, M. J. Braun, D. V. Derksen, K. L. Garrett, D. D. Gibson, J. M. Pearce, H. D. Pratt, S. L. Talbot, and K. T. Scribner provided important suggestions and assistance.

LITERATURE CITED

- ABBOTT, S., S. N. G. HOWELL, AND P. PYLE. 2001. First North American record of Greater Sandplover. *North American Birds* 55:252–257.
ALDRICH, J. W. 1946. Speciation in the white-cheeked geese. *Wilson Bulletin* 58:94–103.
ALLARD, K., K. MCKAY, AND L. MCKINNON. 2001.

- Sighting of Ruddy Shelducks at East Bay, Southampton Island, Nunavut. *Birders Journal* 10:86–89.
- ALSTRÖM, P., K. MILD, AND B. ZETTERSTRÖM. 2003. *Pipits and Wagtails of Europe, Asia and North America*. Christopher Helm, London.
- AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1957. *Check-list of North American Birds*, 5th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Baltimore, Maryland.
- AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1998. *Check-list of North American Birds*, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.
- AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *Auk* 117:847–858.
- BANKS, R. C., C. CICERO, J. L. DUNN, A. W. KRATTER, P. C. RASMUSSEN, J. V. REMSEN, JR., J. D. RISING, AND D. F. STOTZ. 2002. Forty-third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *Auk* 119:897–906.
- BIRD, C. G., AND E. G. BIRD. 1941. The Birds of Northeast Greenland. *Ibis* 5 (14th series):118–161.
- BRAZIL, M. A. 1991. *The Birds of Japan*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- BROOKS, A. 1914. The races of *Branta canadensis*. *Condor* 16:123–124.
- CRAMP, S. (Ed.). 1992. *Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa: The Birds of the Western Palearctic*, vol. VI: Warblers. Oxford University Press, New York.
- DAVID, N., AND M. GOSSELIN. 2002b. Gender agreement of avian species names. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 122:14–49.
- DELACOUR, J. 1956. *Waterfowl of the World*, vol. 1. Country Life Limited, London.
- DICKINSON, E. C. (Ed.). 2003. *The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World*, 3rd ed. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.
- FRY, C. H. 1978. Alcedinidae. Pages 292–302 in *An Atlas of Speciation in African Non-passerine birds* (D. W. Snow, Ed.). British Museum (Natural History), London.
- FRY, C. H. 1980. The evolutionary biology of kingfishers (Alcedinidae). *Living Bird* 18:113–160.
- FRY, C. H., AND K. FRY. 1992. *Kingfishers, Bee-eaters and Rollers. A Handbook*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.
- GARRIDO, O. H., AND A. KIRKCONNELL. 2000. *Field Guide to the Birds of Cuba*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.
- GARRIDO, O. H., G. M. KIRWAN, AND D. R. CAPPER. 2002. Species limits within Grey-headed Quail-Dove *Geotrygon caniceps* and implications for the conservation of a globally threatened species. *Bird Conservation International* 12: 169–187.
- GIBSON, D. D. 2002. Correct type locality of the Emperor Goose (*Chen canagica*). *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 115: 706–707.
- GIBSON, D. D., S. C. HEINL, AND T. G. TOBISH, JR. 2003. Report of the Alaska Checklist Committee, 1997–2002. *Western Birds* 34: 122–132.
- HAFFER, J. 1975. *Avifauna of northwestern Colombia, South America*. Bonner Zoologische Monographien, no. 7. Bonn, Germany.
- HEINTZELMAN, D. S. 1961. Kermadec Petrel in Pennsylvania. *Wilson Bulletin* 73:262–267.
- HELLMAYR, C. E., AND B. CONOVER. 1948. *Catalogue of birds of the Americas*, part 1, no. 2. Field Museum of Natural History Zoological Series 13.
- HESS, P. 1997. The “Hawk Mountain Petrel”: First Pennsylvania record, but which species? *Pennsylvania Birds* 11:2–5.
- HILTY, S. L., AND W. L. BROWN. 1986. *A Guide to the Birds of Colombia*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.
- HOWELL, S. N. G., AND S. WEBB. 1995. *A Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America*. Oxford University Press, New York.
- INSKIPP, T., N. LINDSEY, AND W. DUCKWORTH. 1996. *An Annotated Checklist of the Birds of the Oriental Region*. Oriental Bird Club, Bedfordshire, United Kingdom.
- ISLER, M. L. AND P. R. ISLER. 2003. Species limits in the Pygmy Antwren complex (Aves: Passeriformes: Thamnophilidae): 1. The taxonomic status of *Myrmotherula brachyura ignota*. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 116:23–28.
- KEITH, A. R., J. W. WILEY, S. C. LATTA, AND J. A. OTTENWALDER. 2003. *The Birds of Hispaniola*. British Ornithologists' Union, Checklist No. 21. Tring, United Kingdom.
- KENNEDY, R. S., P. C. GONZALES, E. C. DICKINSON, H. C. MIRANDA, JR., AND T. H. FISHER. 2000. *A Guide to the Birds of the Philippines*. Oxford University Press, New York.
- KING, B. F. 1997. *Checklist of the Birds of Eurasia*. Ibis Publishing Company, Vista, California.
- LEHMAN, P. 2003. Gambell, Alaska, Autumn 2002: First North American records of Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*), Lesser Whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*) and Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*). *North American Birds* 57:4–11.
- MCDONALD, I. 1997. A Blue Rock-Thrush *Monticola solitarius* in British Columbia. *Birders Journal* 6:162–163.
- PAVLOVA, A., R. M. ZINK, S. V. DROVETSKI, Y. RED'KIN, AND S. ROHWER. 2003. Phylogeographic patterns in *Motacilla flava* and *Motacilla citreola*:

- Species limits and population history. *Auk* 120: 744–758.
- PAXINOS, E. E., H. F. JAMES, S. L. OLSON, M. D. SORENSON, J. JACKSON, AND R. C. FLEISCHER. 2002. MtDNA from fossils reveals a radiation of Hawaiian geese recently derived from the Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 99: 1399–1404.
- PETERS, J. L. 1937. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 3. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- PETERS, J. L. 1945. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 5. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- PITELKA, F. A. 1974. An avifaunal review from the Barrow region and north slope of Arctic Alaska. *Arctic and Alpine Research* 6:161–184.
- QUINN, T. W., G. F. SHIELDS, AND A. C. WILSON. 1991. Affinities of the Hawaiian Goose based on two types of mitochondrial DNA data. *Auk* 108:585–593.
- RAFFAELE, H., J. WILEY, O. GARRIDO, A. KEITH, AND J. RAFFAELE. 1998. A Guide to the Birds of the West Indies. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.
- RIDGELY, R. S., AND P. J. GREENFIELD. 2001a. The Birds of Ecuador, vol. II. Field Guide. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.
- RIDGELY, R. S., AND P. J. GREENFIELD. 2001b. The Birds of Ecuador, vol. I. Status, Distribution, and Taxonomy. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.
- ROBBINS, M. B., D. L. DITTMANN, J. L. DUNN, K. L. GARRETT, S. HEINL, A. W. KRATTER, G. LASLEY, AND B. MACTAVISH. 2003. ABA Checklist Committee 2002 Annual Report. *Birding* 35: 138–144.
- ROBERSON, D., AND F. A. PITELKA. 1983. Occurrence of Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) in North America refuted. *Condor* 85:258.
- ROGERS, M. M., AND A. JARAMILLO. 2002. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 1999 records. *Western Birds* 33:1–33.
- ROTTENBORN, S. C., AND J. MORLAN. 2000. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 1997 records. *Western Birds* 31:1–37.
- SCRIBNER, K. T., S. L. TALBOT, J. M. PEARCE, B. J. PIERSON, K. S. BOLLINGER, AND D. V. DERKSEN. 2003. Phylogeography of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) in western North America. *Auk* 120:889–907.
- SHIELDS, G. F., AND A. C. WILSON. 1987. Subspecies of the Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) have distinct mitochondrial DNAs. *Evolution* 41: 662–666.
- SHIRIHAI, H., G. GARGALLO, AND A. J. HELBIG. 2001. *Sylvia* Warblers: Identification, Taxonomy and Phylogeny of the Genus *Sylvia*. Christopher Helm, A. and C. Black, London.
- SHORT, L. L. 1982. Woodpeckers of the World. Delaware Museum of Natural History, Greenville, Delaware.
- SIBLEY, C. G., AND B. L. MONROE, JR. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
- VAN WAGNER, C. E., AND A. J. BAKER. 1986. Genetic variation in populations of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*). *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 64:940–947.
- VOELKER, G. 2002. Systematics and historical biogeography of wagtails: Dispersal versus vicariance revisited. *Condor* 104:725–739.
- WILLIAMSON, K. 1976. Identification for Ringers 2. The Genus *Phylloscopus*. British Trust for Ornithology, Norfolk, United Kingdom.
- WINKLER, H., D. A. CHRISTIE, AND D. NURNEY. 1995. Woodpeckers. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Woodall, P. F. 2001. Family Alcedinidae (kingfishers). Pages 130–249 in *Handbook of the Birds of the World*, vol. 6: Mousebirds to Hornbills (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliot and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

This Supplement is a publication of the American Ornithologists' Union. Copies (and earlier Supplements) are available for \$3.00 each from Buteo Books, 3130 Laurel Road, Shipman, Virginia 22971, USA. Buteo Books is the official sales outlet for publications of the AOU.